

11/14/78

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WITHDRAWAL SHEET (PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARIES)

FORM OF DOCUMENT	CORRESPONDENTS OR TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
Memo	Moore & Brzezinski to Pres. Carter, w/attachments 5 pp., re:Mtg. w/Sen. Byrd re:Mid-East <i>Open 11/14/82</i>	11/14/78	A
Memo	Owen to Pres. Carter, w/attachments 3 pp., re:Multinational Trade Negotiations <i>opened per RAC NLC-126-15-4-1-0, 6/27/13</i>	11/13/78	A
Memo	Fallows & Fitzgibbons to Pres. Carter, w/attachments 4 pp., re:recommended talking points for King Hassan visit <i>opened per RAC NLC-126-15-4-2-9, 6/27/13</i>	11/13/78	A

FILE LOCATION

Carter Presidential Papers-Staff Offices, Office of Staff Sec.-Presidential
Handwriting File, 11/14/78 Box 109

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~~SECRET~~

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

~~SECRET~~/GDS

November 14, 1978

MEETING WITH SENATOR ROBERT BYRD

Wednesday, November 15, 1978
9:30 a.m. (20 minutes)
Oval Office

From: Zbigniew Brzezinski
Frank Moore

I. PURPOSE:

To discuss Senator Byrd's trip to the Middle East.

II. BACKGROUND, PARTICIPANTS AND PRESS PLAN

Background: Senator Byrd is planning a visit to North Africa and the Middle East November 25-December 10. As presently planned, the trip will include visits to Morocco, Iran, Egypt, Israel, Saudi Arabia, Jordan, Syria and Turkey. He had originally considered visiting Iraq; however, a visit at this time would give the appearance of endorsing or at least overlooking the results of the Baghdad Summit which condemned the Camp David accords. The Senator has also expressed some doubts about a visit to Tehran at this time. He would be arriving there six days after Mike Blumenthal's departure, possibly giving us more high-level exposure than is desirable. The security situation must also be taken into account, although it has improved markedly in recent days. More importantly, his visit to the Middle East provides a good opportunity not only to deliver a message of support to the Shah from the Legislative Branch but also to expose a key Congressional leader to the severity and complexity of the problems in Iran. On balance, I have recommended that Tehran be retained on his itinerary.

We had earlier prepared a letter from you to Senator Byrd requesting him to act as your emissary on this trip. The earlier letter was never delivered since the itinerary had to be revised. Consequently, a revised letter is at Tab A for your signature and presentation to the Senator during the meeting.

~~SECRET~~/GDS~~SECRET~~

The Senator has been receiving an elaborate series of briefings from the Department of State on the policy issues in each country he is to visit. A senior State Department official will accompany him on the trip. The main purpose of this meeting is to give your personal support to the trip, to present the letter nominating him as your special emissary, and to give him an overview of some of the key issues he will encounter.

Participants: The President, Senator Byrd, Dan Tate, Dr. Zbigniew Brzezinski.

Press Plan: White House photographer only.

III. TALKING POINTS

1. Your trip to the Middle East will provide an excellent opportunity for the leaders of the key nations to get directly from you a feeling about the mood of the country today, the function of the American legislative process, and the nature of cooperation between the Executive and the Legislative Branches which they frequently find baffling.
2. I have prepared a letter asking you to be my personal emissary during this trip. Our country could not have a better representative or spokesman than you.
3. The letter also outlines the nature of the message to be delivered in each capital city. In addition, I would like to brief you on a number of the key issues we face in the Middle East:
4. Morocco. Review your talks with King Hassan to this point, which should lead you directly to the situation in:
5. Iran. The military government has been successful thus far in restoring order in the country and in bringing most of the strikers back to work. There will be another period of tension and possible danger about the second week in December when the religious holidays in Iran reach a climax. It is essential that the Shah remain and exert his leadership, since the alternative is chaos and anarchy. I believe the trip to Tehran can now be made in safety, and I think it is important to our policy that the Shah hear words of support not only from the Executive Branch but also from the Congress. For that reason, I hope you will agree to leave Tehran on your itinerary.
6. Middle East Peace. You might summarize briefly the current status of the Arab-Israel talks, including our hope to get Jordanians and others to join the process.

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~/GDS

-3-

7. Oil Pricing. We expect many OPEC nations to push for a price increase at their meeting on December 12. The recent oil strike in Iran has increased the tightness of the market and thus has increased the likelihood of a price increase. Our position is that there are many arguments why a price increase at this moment would be particularly undesirable, and we are counseling extreme moderation among the oil-producing states. The decline of the dollar was one major reason cited for a price increase, and we have acted vigorously to reverse that trend. A price increase will certainly fuel inflation, add to the payment deficits of nations already struggling under heavy financial burdens, and will cut into the slow process of recovery which was underway among the industrialized states.

8. I will look forward to hearing your personal observations on your return.

~~SECRET~~/GDS

~~SECRET~~

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

November 15, 1978

To Senator Robert Byrd

I am writing to ask you to act as my emissary and personal representative during your forthcoming visit to North Africa, the Middle East, and the eastern Mediterranean.

Your visit to Rabat, coming shortly after King Hassan's visit to the United States, will provide an occasion to reiterate to the Moroccan leadership the close and friendly ties which have existed between our two nations since the earliest days of American independence.

During your visit to Tehran, please assure the Government of Iran of the great importance we attach to continuing good relations between our two nations. As I told the Shah during our telephone conversation in September, we strongly support his efforts to restore peace to his nation and to pursue his goal of political liberalization and democratic reforms.

Your visits to Egypt and Israel are very timely. Please reaffirm to their leaders the respect and admiration they have won from the people of the United States for their courageous and farsighted decisions to move away from the conflicts of the past and towards a new and brighter future. We must not waver in our determination until true peace is a reality. For our part, the United States will remain a full and committed partner in the continuing search for peace in the Middle East.

Your visits to Saudi Arabia and Jordan will provide useful opportunities for you to seek their leaders' views on the peace process and to convey the atmosphere in the Congress and in the nation, about the need to sustain the momentum

towards peace. You will also be in an excellent position to respond to Saudi questions in the key areas of energy, finance, and inflation, and your views will help them understand the U.S. position.

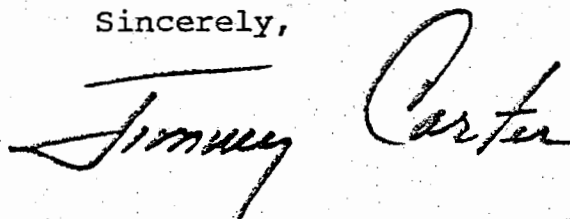
In Damascus, please convey to Syrian leaders the strong sentiment of the Congress and the people of the United States in favor of a negotiated settlement to the Arab-Israeli dispute. We believe that the Camp David agreement provides an effective framework for the realization of Arab aspirations as the product of peaceful negotiations.

Your brief visit to Turkey will give the United States an excellent chance to stress the importance we attach to the peaceful resolution of regional disputes and the necessity of increased regional cooperation in the NATO context.

I am requesting that the Departments of State and Defense, and our missions abroad, provide any assistance you and your party may need. I look forward to hearing the results of your discussions when you return.

With warm regards,

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Jimmy Carter". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned below the word "Sincerely,".

The Honorable Robert C. Byrd
United States Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

14 Nov 78

Bob Lipshutz

The attached was returned in the President's outbox today. It is forwarded to you for your information. The original letter has been sent out by special messenger. A copy of the letter has been sent to stripping.

Rick Hutcheson


cc: Stripping

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

November 13, 1978

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: BOB LIPSHUTZ 
RE: Letter to Dr. James Rhoads

I recommend that you sign the attached letter to Dr. James Rhoads, who has served as Acting Chairman of the Interagency Classification Review Committee. Executive Order 12065, the new order dealing with classified materials, abolishes that Committee.

Dr. Rhoads and his colleagues on the Interagency Classification Review Committee have done a good job.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

November 14, 1978

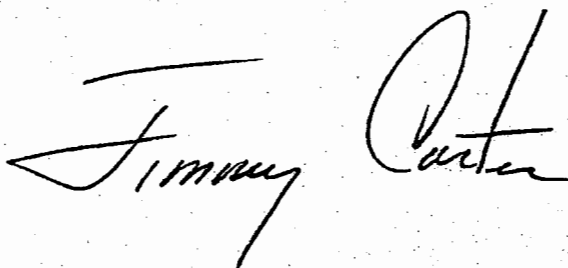
To James Rhoads

On the occasion of the final meeting of the Interagency Classification Review Committee, I would like to express my sincere appreciation to you, to the other members of the Committee, and to the staff for the dedicated and successful efforts all of you have made over the past six and one-half years in monitoring national security information.

Because of your efforts, we have made a significant start toward greater openness in Government, by restoring the balance between public access to official government information and the protection of information that warrants safeguarding in the interest of national security. I am certain that the progress achieved by the Committee will provide a firm base for continued improvement in the future.

Please convey my personal thanks to all concerned for a job well done.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Jimmy Carter". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned to the right of the typed name.

Dr. James B. Rhoads
Acting Chairman
Interagency Classification
Review Committee
Washington, D.C. 20408

To James Rhoads

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Acting Chairman
Interagency Classification
Review Committee
Washington, D.C. 20408**

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Please convey my personal thanks to all concerned for a job well done.

Sincerely,

**Dr. James B. Rhoads
Acting Chairman
Interagency Classification
Review Committee
Washington, D.C. 20408**

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

14 Nov 78

Zbig Brzezinski

The attached was returned in the
President's outbox. It is forwarded
to you for appropriate handling.

Rick Hutcheson

Fran Voorde
Phil Wise

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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Per, Rac Project

ESDN: NLC-126-15-417-0

BY KG NARA DATE 6/25/13

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

6831

23

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ GDS

November 13, 1978

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR: THE PRESIDENT
FROM: HENRY OWEN
SUBJECT: MTN

I agree with Bob Strauss that it would be useful if you called Giscard. Schmidt is anxious for us to convince Giscard "that the failure to pass the waiver was an accident due to last-minute maneuvering in the Congress and was not a deliberate plan to pressure the EC". Since Bob didn't see Giscard, who is making the key decisions, your call could be decisive.

If you decide to place the call, I will provide you with talking points on the economic issues and Zbig will give you talking points on the non-economic issues. A report of Bob's talk with Barre is at Tab A.

RECOMMENDATION

That you decide to phone Giscard and ask Zbig and me to give you talking points.

☒ Approve
☐ Disapprove

P.S. I'm notifying Treasury of Schmidt's point about bond sales, as reported by Bob Strauss.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ GDS

DECLASSIFIED
Per, Rac Project
ESDN: NLC-12C-15-4-1-0
BY 165 NARA DATE 6/25/13

	FOR STAFFING
	FOR INFORMATION
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	FROM PRESIDENT'S OUTBOX
	LOG IN/TO PRESIDENT TODAY
	IMMEDIATE TURNAROUND
	NO DEADLINE
	LAST DAY FOR ACTION -

not going to 2B
copies to others
+ file

ACTION
FYI

	ADMIN CONFID
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	CONFIDENTIAL
	SECRET
	EYES ONLY

	VICE PRESIDENT
	EIZENSTAT
	JORDAN
	KRAFT
	LIPSHUTZ
	MOORE
	POWELL
	WATSON
	WEXLER
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	BRZEZINSKI
	MCINTYRE
	SCHULTZE

	ARAGON
	BOURNE
	BUTLER
	H. CARTER
	CLOUGH
	COSTANZA
	CRUIKSHANK
	FALLOWS
	FIRST LADY
	GAMMILL
	HARDEN
	HUTCHESON
	JAGODA
	LINDER
	MITCHELL
	MOE
	PETERSON
	PETTIGREW
	PRESS
	RAFSHOON
	SCHNEIDERS
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	VOORDE
	WARREN
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	WISE

	ADAMS
	ANDRUS
	BELL
	BERGLAND
	BLUMENTHAL
	BROWN
	CALIFANO
	HARRIS
	KREPS
	MARSHALL
	SCHLESINGER
	STRAUSS
	VANCE

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON
November 13, 1978

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: JIM FALLOWS, DENNIS FITZGIBBONS *JK* *DF*

SUBJECT: Talking Points: State Dinner for King Hassan
11/14/78

1. Your Majesty, it is an honor for me to be your host here at the White House. We are very pleased today to have with us your last hostess, Mrs. Lyndon Baines Johnson.
2. When you last visited the White House twelve years ago, we were on the verge of a traumatic and bloody war in the Middle East. Now is also a crucial period for the Middle East. We hope that today we are on the road to a just and lasting peace. We believe that the Camp David agreements offer an unprecedented opportunity to bring peace to an area which has been at war for 30 years. Final solutions for all of the intertwined issues which are a part of the Middle East problem remain, but the Camp David agreements establish a process through which, we believe, all issues can be addressed and hopefully resolved.

Your Majesty, you have been steadfast in your dedication to a peaceful solution to the problems of the Middle East. Your excellent relations throughout the Arab world, and your efforts to promote contacts among all groups in the area, are invaluable in our efforts to obtain the cooperation of

Shaba
Zaine

all the countries in the area to achieve peace. Your role and your counsel as peacemaker is in Morocco's finest tradition of dedication to world peace -- an essential role during World War II, when President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill met in Casablanca in 1943 for one of the most important conferences of the war.

3. Your counsel on events on the African continent is no less valuable. We share your belief that there must be African solutions to African problems, and we hope that we can play a constructive and supportive role.

4. Not only are you a statesman in the international arena, Your Majesty, you are recognized as a statesman at home. Your education in the law has proved a solid background for bringing Morocco constitutional government. Last year you reinstated parliament, held elections, and welcomed the opposition into your Government. I want to congratulate you on these major steps in the development of Moroccan democratic institutions.

5. Your Majesty, we admire your efforts to modernize your country. As Morocco develops, we believe that our businesses and their technology can greatly aid you to achieve your goals, through development of your energy resources, and your human resources. *Afric.*

6. Your Majesty, your personal goodwill has been essential for the excellent relations our two countries enjoy. We

know your cooperation with the United States has exposed you to criticism from those with different ideals. I want you to know that your courage and your friendship have earned you our highest esteem.

7. Let me pledge to you the enduring friendship of the American people. Ladies and gentlemen, I ask you to join with me in a toast to His Majesty Hassan II, King of Morocco.

#

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

It is essential to maintain the integrity of the Camp David accords. These accords involve:

- (1) The framework for an Israeli/Egyptian peace treaty;
- (2) The framework for a political process on the West Bank/Gaza designed to create the preconditions for a peaceful solution.

We must avoid at this stage:

- (1) Adding unilaterally new elements to the Camp David accords, since that is likely to overload the negotiating agenda; or
- (2) Unilaterally undermining or blocking progress on one of the two accords, since that is destructive of mutual confidence and can paralyze the negotiations.

The Camp David accords were a historical breakthrough in that they took into account the complex and often conflicting interests of the various parties to the conflict. The Israeli/Egyptian peace treaty can pave the way to further progress on other issues and hence must be pursued. At the same time there must be demonstrated good faith and willingness to implement the other parts of the accords, ^{for} ~~and~~ without that there may be insufficient incentives to conclude the Israeli/Egyptian peace treaty.

In brief, a two-track peace process has been set in motion and must not be derailed.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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Per: Rac Project
ESDN: T-126-15-4-2-9
BY: KS NARA DATE: 6/25/13

file

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

15 Nov 78

Zbig Brzezinski

The attached was returned
in the President's outbox.
It is forwarded to you
for appropriate handling.

Rick Hutcheson

~~Aran Voorde~~
Phil Wise

MEMORANDUM

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

November 10, 1978

*Is it final-
financed?
J
attached*

MEMORANDUM FOR: THE PRESIDENT
THROUGH: PHIL WISE *for*
FROM: ZBIGNIEW BRZEZINSKI *ZB*
SUBJECT: Humphrey North-South Scholarship Program

As you know, the Vice President announced the Hubert H. Humphrey North-South Scholarship Program in Minnesota on October 21, 1978. We intend to send cables to our Embassies in developing countries informing them of the program and the procedures to follow in selecting the first round of Humphrey Scholars in September 1979.

With your approval, John Reinhardt, Director of ICA, will cable the Presidents of the 50 U.S. universities that will participate in the program. His cable will provide a little background, and on your behalf, invite them to a White House Conference on December 5, 1978 where they will have a more complete opportunity to learn about the program. We believe that a White House Conference will set the right tone for the Humphrey Scholarship Program. We plan to invite Mrs. Humphrey, and we recommend that you launch the program with a brief introduction (about 10 minutes). The program will run from 2:00-5:00 p.m., and will be followed with a brief reception in the State Dining Room.

RECOMMENDATION:

That John Reinhardt cable 50 U.S. university Presidents for a White House Conference to launch the Hubert H. Humphrey North-South Scholarship Program, December 5, 1978, 2:00-5:00 p.m.; that you introduce the program for 10 minutes; and that there be a brief reception afterwards.

☒ APPROVE

☐ DISAPPROVE

J

*3615. If you
is
memo, cancel
correct, program
J*

UNIVERSITIES ELIGIBLE FOR PARTICIPATION
IN THE HUBERT H. HUMPHREY SCHOLARSHIP PROGRAM

Arizona State University
Tempe, Arizona

Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

Auburn University
Auburn, Alabama

Ball State University
Muncie, Indiana

Boston University
Boston, Massachusetts

University of California
Berkeley, California

University of California
Davis, California

Clemson University
Clemson, South Carolina

Colorado State University
Fort Collins, Colorado

Cornell University
Ithaca, New York

Fletcher School of Law and
Diplomacy
Tufts University
Boston, Massachusetts

Florida State University
Tallahassee, Florida

Georgetown University
Washington, D.C.

Georgia State University
Atlanta, Georgia

Harvard University
Boston, Massachusetts

University of Hawaii
Honolulu, Hawaii

Howard University
Washington, D.C.

University of Idaho
Moscow, Idaho

Iowa State University
Ames, Iowa

Kansas State University
Manhattan, Kansas

University of Kentucky
Lexington, Kentucky

Louisiana State University
Baton Rouge, Louisiana

University of Maryland
College Park, Maryland

University of Miami
Miami, Florida

Michigan State University
East Lansing, Michigan

University of Minnesota
Minneapolis, Minnesota

Mississippi State University
Mississippi State, Mississippi

University of Missouri - Columbia
Columbia, Missouri

University of Nebraska - Lincoln
Lincoln, Nebraska

New Mexico State University
Las Cruces, New Mexico

North Carolina State University
Raleigh, North Carolina

Ohio State University
Columbus, Ohio

University of Wyoming
Laramie, Wyoming

Oregon State University
Corvallis, Oregon

Yale University
New Haven, Connecticut

University of Pennsylvania
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

Pennsylvania State University
University Park, Pennsylvania

Princeton University
Princeton, New Jersey

University of Rhode Island
Kingston, Rhode Island

University of South Carolina
Columbia, South Carolina

Southern Illinois University
Carbondale, Illinois

SUNY/Albany
Albany, New York

University of Tennessee
Knoxville, Tennessee

Texas A & M University
College Station, Texas

Tuskegee Institute
Tuskegee Institute, Alabama

Utah State University
Logan, Utah

Washington State University
Pullman, Washington

West Virginia University
Morgantown, West Virginia

Western Michigan University
Kalamazoo, Michigan

University of Wisconsin
Madison, Wisconsin

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

November 14, 1978

Mr. President:

In response to your questions:

-- Yes, it is final, by the directive you signed on July 21 (attached).

-- Yes, it is financed; \$500 million is allotted to it in ICA's budget for FY '80 (approved by OMB).

!!
..

U.P.

Zbigniew Brzezinski

Attachment

THE WHITE HOUSE

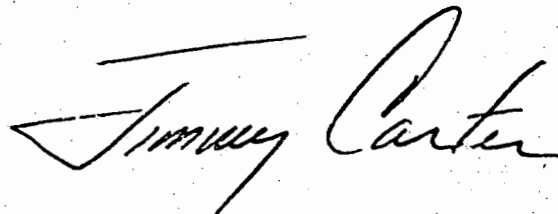
WASHINGTON

July 31, 1978

MEMORANDUM FOR JOHN REINHARDT, DIRECTOR
INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATIONS AGENCY

SUBJECT: Hubert H. Humphrey North-South
Scholarship Program

I have approved the proposal, which I attach, to establish a Hubert H. Humphrey North-South Scholarship Program. Please implement the program under the authority of Section 102(a)(1)(i)(E) of the Mutual Educational and Cultural Act of 1961, as amended.

Jimmy Carter

HUBERT H. HUMPHREY NORTH-SOUTH SCHOLARSHIP PROGRAM

- I. Proposal: To establish a Hubert H. Humphrey North-South Scholarship Program for outstanding youth of modest means from all of the developing countries to study for one year of specialized training in the U.S. The scholarships would be offered to men and women engaged in public service to study in fields directly related to their work, including health, social work, rural or urban development.
- II. Purpose: The Program's purpose is to help educate a core group of a new generation of developing world leaders. Like the Rhodes Scholarships, the "Humphrey Scholarships" could provide an education and a common experience for a group of future leaders, and by so doing, provide a compelling symbol of U.S. interest in the developing world. Moreover, by the competitiveness involved in obtaining such a scholarship, student applicants will demonstrate to an American public disinterested in the third world that the LDC's still are very interested in the U.S.

Those scholarships could not, of course, contribute very significantly to narrowing the educational gap between the industrialized and the developing countries, and the last thing we would want to do is sell the program in that way. But it could show in a very visible way that we are intent on contributing to the narrowing of that gap, and it possibly could have a "demonstration effect", setting an example which other U.S. institutions might emulate.

By seeking out the talented youth who might otherwise not be able to afford an education, the program would be demonstrating a special American concern for helping the poor and for promoting equality of opportunity. The purpose of the studies would be to enhance the students' capabilities for public service, in particular to help improve incomes, living standards and employment of poor people and enable them to contribute more effectively to the equitable development of their country.

- III. Number of Participants: The scholarships would be made available to men and women -- in roughly equal proportion overall -- from all developing countries with which we have diplomatic relations on a scale weighted by population (3 for countries over 10 million, 2 for those between 1 and 10 million, and 1 for countries with a population of less than 1 million, for a total of 241 students).

IV. Selection Criteria: Under the terms of the program, outstanding young professionals, age 25-33, working in disciplines related to the public service for at least two and no more than five years, and unable to afford further education, would be selected for a one-year course in the United States, which may lead to a degree, but doesn't have to. The following additional criteria would be used in selecting the candidates: they should be identifiable as potential future leaders; their education in the United States should be directly related to their future career development; they must be assured re-employment in their chosen career on return to their home country; they should be of a relatively modest family background, by participating country standards, and essentially dependent on his own salary for meeting living costs; they should have completed the equivalent of undergraduate university training (or post-secondary school institute). The selection would be made by the same administrative mechanism, augmented where necessary, as the Fulbright program. English language preparatory study would be offered where necessary.

The course, at a selected American institution of higher learning, would be followed by a 3-month summer workshop which would stress North-South development problems, but would also be designed to increase the participants' understanding of the U.S. At least a part of the summer workshop would take place at The Hubert H. Humphrey Institute for Public Affairs at the University of Minnesota.

V. Administration: Placement and supervision of the students in the United States would be handled by a suitable contract agency, probably the Institute of International Education. Five years after the program begins, an evaluation of the program should be undertaken to make sure the program produces some measurable improvement in the careers of the scholars and that the program receives the appropriate recognition for this improvement.

VI. Budget and Authorization: The annual cost of the program without allowance for inflation, would be \$5 million.

Congressional authorization for such a program exists in the Mutual Educational and Cultural Exchange Act of 1961, as amended. The necessary appropriations require Congressional action.

	FOR STAFFING
	FOR INFORMATION
	FROM PRESIDENT'S OUTBOX
	LOG IN/TO PRESIDENT TODAY
	IMMEDIATE TURNAROUND
	NO DEADLINE
	LAST DAY FOR ACTION -

147/6

ACTION
FYI

	ADMIN CONFID
	CONFIDENTIAL
	SECRET
	EYES ONLY

	VICE PRESIDENT
	EIZENSTAT
	JORDAN
	KRAFT
	LIPSHUTZ
	MOORE
	POWELL
	WATSON
	WEXLER
	BRZEZINSKI
	MCINTYRE
	SCHULTZE

	ARAGON
	BOURNE
	BUTLER
	H. CARTER
	CLOUGH
	COSTANZA
	CRUIKSHANK
	FALLOWS
	FIRST LADY
	GAMMILL
	HARDEN
	HUTCHESON
	JAGODA
	LINDER
	MITCHELL
	MOE
	PETERSON
	PETTIGREW
	PRESS
	RAFSHOON
	SCHNEIDERS
	VOORDE
	WARREN
	WISE

	ADAMS
	ANDRUS
	BELL
	BERGLAND
	BLUMENTHAL
	BROWN
	CALIFANO
	HARRIS
	KREPS
	MARSHALL
	SCHLESINGER
	STRAUSS
	VANCE

file

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

14 Nov 78

Zbig Brzezinski

The attached was returned in the
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to you for appropriate handling.

Rick Hutcheson

cc: Fran Voorde



MEMORANDUM

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

November 10, 1978

*Is it final-
financed?
J*

MEMORANDUM FOR: THE PRESIDENT
THROUGH: PHIL WISE *for*
FROM: ZBIGNIEW BRZEZINSKI *25*
SUBJECT: Humphrey North-South Scholarship Program

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With your approval, John Reinhardt, Director of ICA, will cable the Presidents of the 50 U.S. universities that will participate in the program. His cable will provide a little background, and on your behalf, invite them to a White House Conference on December 5, 1978 where they will have a more complete opportunity to learn about the program. We believe that a White House Conference will set the right tone for the Humphrey Scholarship Program. We plan to invite Mrs. Humphrey, and we recommend that you launch the program with a brief introduction (about 10 minutes). The program will run from 2:00-5:00 p.m., and will be followed with a brief reception in the State Dining Room.

RECOMMENDATION:

That John Reinhardt cable 50 U.S. university Presidents for a White House Conference to launch the Hubert H. Humphrey North-South Scholarship Program, December 5, 1978, 2:00-5:00 p.m.; that you introduce the program for 10 minutes; and that there be a brief reception afterwards.

____ APPROVE

____ DISAPPROVE

UNIVERSITIES ELIGIBLE FOR PARTICIPATION
IN THE HUBERT H. HUMPHREY SCHOLARSHIP PROGRAM

Arizona State University
Tempe, Arizona

Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

Auburn University
Auburn, Alabama

Ball State University
Muncie, Indiana

Boston University
Boston, Massachusetts

University of California
Berkeley, California

University of California
Davis, California

Clemson University
Clemson, South Carolina

Colorado State University
Fort Collins, Colorado

Cornell University
Ithaca, New York

Fletcher School of Law and
Diplomacy
Tufts University
Boston, Massachusetts

Florida State University
Tallahassee, Florida

Georgetown University
Washington, D.C.

Georgia State University
Atlanta, Georgia

Harvard University
Boston, Massachusetts

University of Hawaii
Honolulu, Hawaii

Howard University
Washington, D.C.

University of Idaho
Moscow, Idaho

Iowa State University
Ames, Iowa

Kansas State University
Manhattan, Kansas

University of Kentucky
Lexington, Kentucky

Louisiana State University
Baton Rouge, Louisiana

University of Maryland
College Park, Maryland

University of Miami
Miami, Florida

Michigan State University
East Lansing, Michigan

University of Minnesota
Minneapolis, Minnesota

Mississippi State University
Mississippi State, Mississippi

University of Missouri - Columbia
Columbia, Missouri

University of Nebraska - Lincoln
Lincoln, Nebraska

New Mexico State University
Las Cruces, New Mexico

North Carolina State University
Raleigh, North Carolina

Ohio State University
Columbus, Ohio

Oregon State University
Corvallis, Oregon

University of Pennsylvania
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

Pennsylvania State University
University Park, Pennsylvania

Princeton University
Princeton, New Jersey

University of Rhode Island
Kingston, Rhode Island

University of South Carolina
Columbia, South Carolina

Southern Illinois University
Carbondale, Illinois

SUNY/Albany
Albany, New York

University of Tennessee
Knoxville, Tennessee

Texas A & M University
College Station, Texas

Tuskegee Institute
Tuskegee Institute, Alabama

Utah State University
Logan, Utah

Washington State University
Pullman, Washington

West Virginia University
Morgantown, West Virginia

Western Michigan University
Kalamazoo, Michigan

University of Wisconsin
Madison, Wisconsin

University of Wyoming
Laramie, Wyoming

Yale University
New Haven, Connecticut

	FOR STAFFING
	FOR INFORMATION
	FROM PRESIDENT'S OUTBOX
	LOG IN/TO PRESIDENT TODAY
	IMMEDIATE TURNAROUND
	NO DEADLINE
	LAST DAY FOR ACTION -

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ACTION
FYI

	ADMIN CONFID
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	EYES ONLY

	VICE PRESIDENT
	EIZENSTAT
	JORDAN
	KRAFT
	LIPSHUTZ
	MOORE
	POWELL
	WATSON
	WEXLER
	BRZEZINSKI
	MCINTYRE
	SCHULTZE

	ARAGON
	BOURNE
	BUTLER
	H. CARTER
	CLOUGH
	COSTANZA
	CRUIKSHANK
	FALLOWS
	FIRST LADY
	GAMMILL
	HARDEN
	HUTCHESON
	JAGODA
	LINDER
	MITCHELL
	MOE
	PETERSON
	PETTIGREW
	PRESS
	RAFSHOON
	SCHNEIDERS
	VOORDE
	WARREN
	WISE

	ADAMS
	ANDRUS
	BELL
	BERGLAND
	BLUMENTHAL
	BROWN
	CALIFANO
	HARRIS
	KREPS
	MARSHALL
	SCHLESINGER
	STRAUSS
	VANCE

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

November 10, 1978

MEMORANDUM FOR:

THE PRESIDENT

FROM:

STU EIZENSTAT *Stu*

SUBJECT: Enrolled Bills and Vetoes

The bills we have sent to you today represent the last bills for action from the 95th Congress. I thought you might be interested in the following facts about the bills you have signed and vetoed over the past two years:

BILLS

You have been sent a total of 806 bills: 636 public law bills and 170 private law bills. Of that total, only 251 were sent during the 1st Session; the remaining 555 bills were sent during the 2nd Session. Perhaps the best indication of how much more legislation was passed in the 2nd Session than the 1st, and how much legislation was passed in the Congress' last weeks, is the fact that we have sent 287 bills to you since Congress adjourned -- 36 more than you received all last year.

636

Since the Congressional adjournment, you have averaged acting on 14 bills a day. On October 28, you acted on 53 bills, the highest number of any one day in your Administration.

Statistics obviously belie true activity and accomplishment, but a look at the number of bills passed by recent Congresses indicates that the 95th passed exactly the same number of bills as the 93rd and roughly the same as the 94th and 92nd. The Kennedy and Johnson Congresses passed a great many more bills than the 95th (Kennedy's first Congress, the 87th, passed about twice as many bills). The greater number of bills in those Congresses is due, to a large extent, to the fact that a great many more private bills were passed then.

In the 95th, 170 private bills were passed, as compared to 696 in the 87th Congress.

94th Congress (Ford)
1st Session
2nd Session

Bills Passed

	245
	515
Total	750
	(143 private)

607

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for Preservation Purposes**

Bills Passed (con'td.)

93rd Congress (Nixon/Ford)	303	<u>720</u>
1st Session	503	
2nd Session	806	
Total:	(86 private)	
92nd Congress (Nixon)	290	<u>624</u>
1st Session	496	
2nd Session	786	
Total:	(162 private)	
91st Congress (Nixon)	265	<u>702</u>
1st Session	685	
2nd Session	950	
Total:	(248 private)	
90th Congress (Johnson)	458	<u>647</u>
1st Session	554	
2nd Session	1012	
Total:	(365 private)	
89th Congress (Johnson)	563	<u>813</u>
1st Session	727	
2nd Session	1290	
Total:	(477 private)	
88th Congress (Kennedy/Johnson)	426	<u>667</u>
1st Session	609	
2nd Session	1035	
Total:	(368 private)	
87th Congress (Kennedy)	896	<u>903</u>
1st Session	693	
2nd Session	1599	
Total:	(696 private)	

VETOES

With today's 3 vetoes, you have vetoed 17 bills -- 2 last year and the remaining 15 this year. Of the 17, 13 have been pocket vetoes. None of your vetoes have been overridden (That has been true of only three other Presidents this century --Harding, Kennedy, and Johnson.)

By comparison, President Ford vetoed 66 bills during his two and a fraction years in office. Of the 66 vetoes, 18 were pocket vetoes, and 12 vetoes were overridden.

President Nixon, in nearly 6 years in office, vetoed 43 bills-- 15 were pocket vetoes and 5 were overridden.

A veto comparison with earlier Presidents is attached.

SUMMARY OF BILLS VETOED AND ACTION TAKEN
THEREON BY THE SENATE AND HOUSE

PRESIDENT	REGULAR VETO	POCKET VETO	TOTAL VETOES	VETOES OVERRIDDEN	<i>Vetoed Per Year</i>
Washington	2	----	2	----	
Adams, John	----	----	----	----	
Jefferson	----	----	----	----	
Madison	5	2	7	----	
Monroe	1	----	1	----	
Adams, John Quincy	----	----	----	----	
Jackson	5	7	12	----	
Van Buren	----	----	----	----	
Harrison, William Henry	----	----	----	----	
Tyler	6	4	10	1	
Polk	2	1	3	----	
Taylor	----	----	----	----	
Fillmore	----	----	----	----	
Pierce	9	----	9	5	
Buchanan	4	3	7	----	
Lincoln	2	1	3	----	
Johnson, Andrew	21	7	28	15	
Grant	44	48	92	4	
Hayes	12	1	13	1	
Garfield	----	----	----	----	
Arthur	4	8	12	1	
Cleveland	304	110	414	2	
Harrison, Benjamin	19	25	44	1	
Cleveland	42	128	170	5	
McKinley	6	36	42	----	
Roosevelt, Theodore	42	40	82	1	
Taft	30	9	39	1	
Wilson	33	11	44	6	
Harding	5	1	6	----	
Coolidge	20	30	50	4	
Hoover	21	16	37	3	
Roosevelt, Franklin D.	371	260	631	9	45
Truman	180	70	250	12	36
Eisenhower	73	108	181	2	23
Kennedy	12	9	21	----	7
Johnson, Lyndon B.	16	14	30	----	6
<i>Nixon</i>			43	5	7
<i>Ford</i>			66	12	22
TOTAL	1,291	949	2,240	73	
			17	0	8

Presidents with most regular vetoes: Roosevelt, F. D., 371; Cleveland, 346; Truman, 180; Eisenhower, 73.

Presidents with most pocket vetoes: Roosevelt, F. D., 260; Cleveland, 238; Eisenhower, 108; Truman 70.

Presidents with most total vetoes, regular and pocket: Roosevelt, F. D., 631; Cleveland, 584; Truman, 250; Eisenhower, 181.

Presidents who failed to use regular or pocket veto power: Adams, John; Jefferson; Adams, John Quincy; Van Buren; Harrison, William Henry; Taylor; Fillmore; Garfield.

Presidents who failed to use pocket veto power: Washington, Monroe, Pierce.

Presidents whose vetoes were not overridden by Congress in any instance: Washington, Madison, Monroe, Jackson, Polk, Buchanan, Lincoln, McKinley, Harding, Kennedy, and Johnson Lyndon B.

THE CHAIRMAN OF THE
COUNCIL OF ECONOMIC ADVISERS
WASHINGTON

C
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November 13, 1978

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

From: Charlie Schultze *CLS*
Subject: Retail Sales in October

This afternoon (Monday, November 13) at 2:00 p.m., the Census Bureau published its first estimate of retail sales in October and a revised estimate for September.

Total retail sales declined 0.5 percent in October following a (downward revised) 0.6 percent rise in September. The October weakness was in auto sales. Outside of autos, sales fell 0.4 percent in October after a 1.3 percent gain in September, and were thus up 0.9 percent from August to October.

Unit sales of new cars in October were below the August level, but the volume of sales last month -- 11.1 million units, at an annual rate -- is about equal to the third quarter pace. This is about as good a performance as anyone had expected.

The rise in sales other than autos from August to October -- a 6 percent annual rate -- is probably less than the rise in retail prices during those two months, so that sales in real terms have declined a little.

The consumer saving rate was unusually low in the third quarter, and some increase in the fourth quarter was to be expected. These figures on retail sales therefore may reflect no more than a temporary slowing of consumer buying. Anticipation of the tax cut should help to strengthen retail buying over the Christmas season.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

November 13, 1978

MEETING WITH SENATOR KANEASTER HODGES
AND MRS. HODGES

Tuesday, November 14, 1978

1:25 p.m. (5 minutes)

The Oval Office

From: Frank Moore *J.M. / pd.*

I. PURPOSE

A farewell photo opportunity for the Senator and Mrs. Hodges.

II. BACKGROUND, PARTICIPANTS & PRESS PLAN

A. Background: Senator and Mrs. Hodges will be returning to Arkansas at the end of the week and have requested a brief meeting with you before their departure.

B. Participants: The President, Senator Hodges, Lindley Hodges

C. Press Plan: White House Photo Only.

III. TALKING POINTS

Routine courtesies.

NOVEMBER 13, 1978

MR. PRESIDENT

DO YOU WANT TO GET A HAIRCUT

TOMORROW AFTERNOON?

YES _____ NO _____

WAIT UNTIL NEXT WEEK _____

FRAN

✓ J